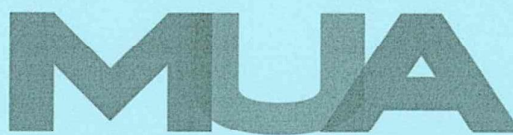


The  
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 204 : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 11<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2015

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. DO NOT write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains SIX (6) questions.
4. Question ONE is compulsory.
5. Answer any other THREE questions.
6. Question ONE carries 25 MARKS and the rest carry 15 MARKS each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.



**QUESTION ONE**

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

**MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**

Mobile communications technology has quickly become the world's most common way of transmitting voice, data, and services in the developing world. Given this dramatic change, mobile applications (m-apps) in general and mobile applications for agricultural and rural development (m-ARD apps) in particular hold significant potential for advancing development. They could provide the most affordable ways for millions of people to access information, markets, finance, and governance systems previously unavailable to them. M-apps are software designed to take advantage of mobile technology and can be developed for technology besides mobile phones. But mobile phones have many key advantages: affordability, wide ownership, voice communications, and instant and convenient service delivery. As a result, there has been a global explosion in the number of m-apps, facilitated by the rapid evolution of mobile networks and by the increasing functions and falling prices of mobile handsets. M-apps are markedly different in developing countries because they typically run on second-generation (2G) phones rather than smartphones, which are far more common in developed countries. Though there have been many studies on the mobile revolution, there is a lack of systematic trend analyses, in-depth case studies, and assessments of experiences with m-ARD apps in developing countries.

**Required**

- a) Assess **five** benefits that countries gain from globalisation (10marks)
- b) Explain **five** ways in which technology promotes agricultural development (10marks)
- c) State the modernization theory (1mark)
- d) Describe **four** criticism labeled against modernization theory (4marks)

**QUESTION 2**

- a) What is meant by term agriculture? (1mark)



- b) Explain **three** objectives of development according to Michael Todar (6marks)
- c) Assess **four** measures being put in place in Kenya to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in the rural areas (8marks)

### QUESTION 3

- a) What is meant by globalization? (1mark)
- b) Discuss **three** forms of agriculture (6marks)
- c) The Copenhagen Accord, agreed in December 2009 in Copenhagen was an important step along the global path forward on climate change. Explain **four** steps which were advocated by the global leaders to reduce global warming (8marks)

### QUESTION 4

- a) What is meant by right to food? (1mark)
- b) Explain **three** Bio-physical determinants that influence agricultural practices (6marks)
- c) Analyse **four** roles of agriculture in the development of rural areas (8marks)

### QUESTION 5

- a) Kenya vision 2030 is a new long term development blue print for the country. It is motivated by collective aspiration for much better society than one we have today, by the year 2030. Analyse **seven** flagship projects the Government of Kenya is implementing to enhance food security (7marks)
- b) Explain **four** circumstances under which the agrifood system becomes globalized (8marks)

### QUESTION 6

Write short notes on:-

- a) Relationship between environment and development (7marks)
- b) Millennium development goals (8marks)